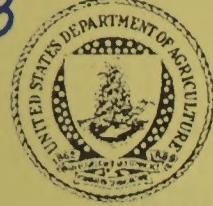


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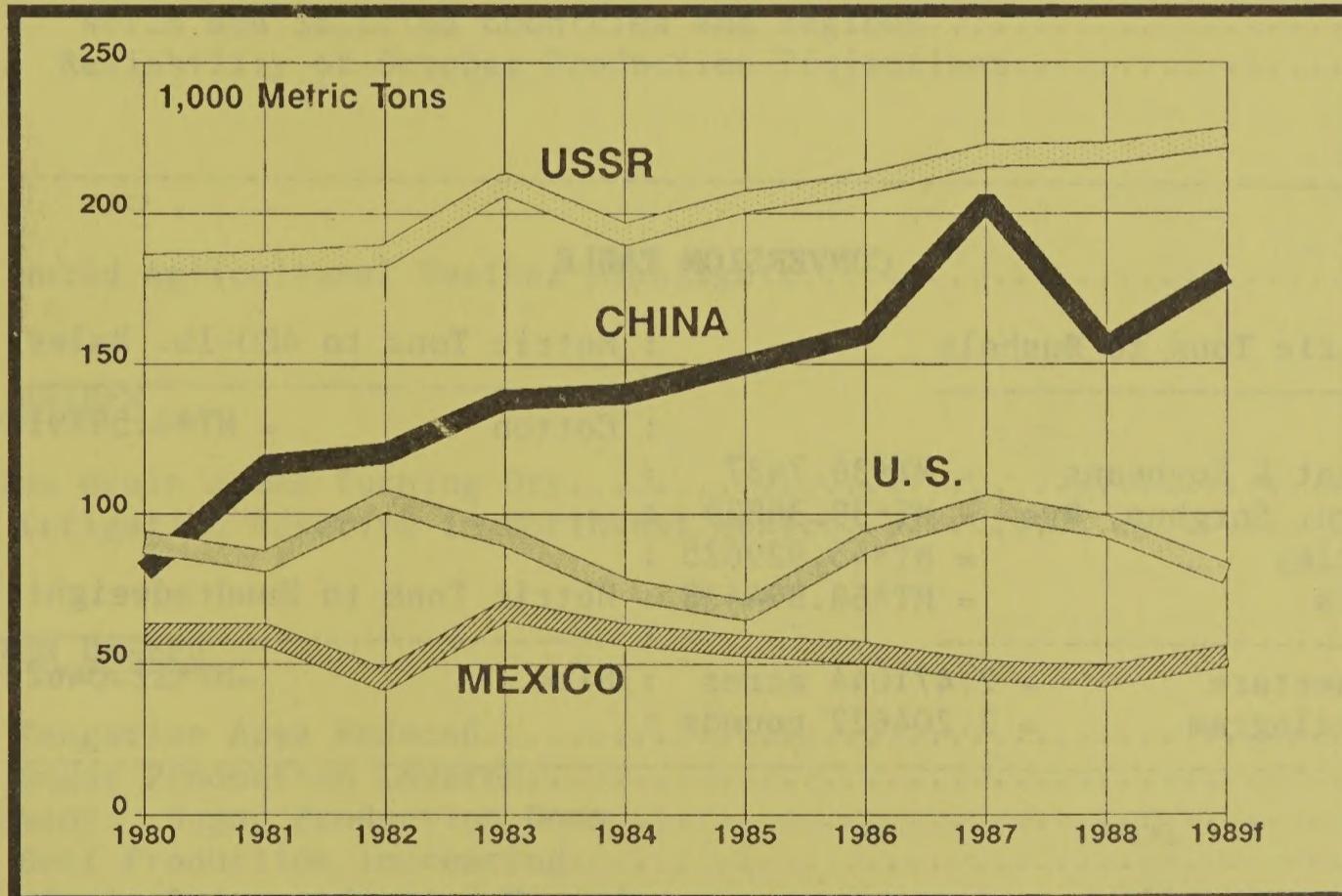
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October 1989

S World Agricultural Production

Inside This Issue.....

- Durum Production in Selected Countries
- World Cocoa Production
- World Deciduous Fruit Production
- Honey Production in Selected Countries

Honey Production in Selected Countries



World Agricultural Production Report

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. All numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-235), October 12, 1989.

This report was prepared by the Foreign Production Estimates Division (FPED), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 382-8888.

* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
* eastern time on November 13, 1989. *

CONVERSION TABLE

: Metric Tons to Bushels	: Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales
: -----	: -----
: Cotton	= MT*4.592917
: Wheat & Soybeans = MT*36.7437	:
: Corn, Sorghum, Rye = MT*39.36825	:
: Barley = MT*45.929625	:
: Oats = MT*68.894438	: Metric Tons to Hundredweight
: -----	: -----
: 1 hectare = 2.471044 acres	: Rice = MT*22.04622
: 1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds	:

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1989/90

WHEAT: World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 530.2 million metric tons, up 2.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year's harvest. Important changes from last month include the following:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 55.6 million tons, down 0.6 million or 1 percent from last month but up 13 percent from last year. The decline is due to lower estimated area.
- o **USSR** Production is estimated at 89.0 million tons, up 2.0 million or 2 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year. The increase is attributed to higher estimated yield.
- o **Canada** Production is estimated at 24.0 million tons, up 0.6 million or 3 percent from last month and up 50 percent from last year. The higher estimated yield is based on official Statistics Canada data.
- o **East Europe** Production is estimated at 42.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month but down 7 percent from 1988. Yield prospects in Yugoslavia and Hungary are estimated higher due to timely rains during the grain-filling period.
- o **Non-EC W. Europe** Production is estimated at 4.3 million tons, up 0.3 million or 7 percent from last month and up 11 percent from last year. The increase reflects larger crops in Sweden, Switzerland, and Finland due to higher yields than expected earlier.
- o **Australia** Production is estimated at 13.8 million tons, down 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last year. Planted area is forecast down, owing to early season wet conditions. Yields also are forecast lower due to dry weather in parts of the major growing regions of eastern and western Australia since August.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 805.2 million tons, up 4.9 million or 1 percent from last month and up 10 percent from last year. Important changes from last month include the following:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 220.4 million tons, up 3.1 million or 1 percent from last month and up 47 percent from last year's poor harvest. Increased estimated output for corn and barley more than offset reductions for sorghum, oats, and rye.

- o USSR Production is estimated at 103.0 million tons, up 3.0 million or 3 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. Yields are estimated higher for barley, rye, and corn.
- o Argentina Production is estimated at 10.9 million tons, down 1.6 million or 13 percent from last month but up 63 percent from last year's drought-reduced crops. Plantings of corn and sorghum are forecast to be lower than originally estimated because of a lack of credit for inputs and strong competition from oilseeds.
- o China Production is estimated at 94.7 million tons, down 1.0 million or 1 percent from last month but up less than 1 percent from last year. The decrease is due to a lower estimated corn yield.
- o EC-12 Production is estimated at 80.7 million tons, down 0.7 million or 1 percent from last month and down 9 percent from 1988. The decline principally reflects a lower estimate of Spanish barley production because of adverse weather conditions.
- o India Production is estimated at 31.9 million tons, down 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Insufficient summer rainfall in the primary millet production areas of northwest India is estimated to have negatively affected yields.
- o Canada Production is estimated at 23.2 million tons, down 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month but up 18 percent from last year's poor harvest. Statistics Canada information indicates lower than anticipated yields for barley.
- o Brazil Production is estimated at 26.3 million tons, up 1.5 million or 6 percent from last month but down 1 percent from last year. The increase is due to higher estimated corn area.
- o Non-EC W. Europe Production is estimated at 12.3 million tons, up 0.7 million or 6 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year. Better than previously expected weather conditions improved yields for barley and other crops in Sweden, Finland, and Switzerland.
- o Tanzania Production is estimated at 4.0 million tons, up 0.7 million or 21 percent from last month and up 20 percent from last year. The increase is attributed to higher estimated corn area.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1989/90 is estimated at a record 331.4 million tons, up 0.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month and 1 percent from the 1988/89 crop. Foreign production in 1989/90 is projected at a record 326.4 million tons. U.S. output is projected at 4.9 million tons, down 6 percent from last season. Important changes from last month include the following:

o Bangladesh

Production is estimated at 16.5 million tons, up 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. The absence of severe flooding this summer and timely September rains have boosted the 1989/90 Aman (main) crop estimate. The high-yielding Boro (dry season) crop also is expected to continue the trend towards increased area in 1989/90.

o Brazil

Production is estimated at 6.9 million tons, down 0.3 million or 4 percent from last month and down 7 percent from last year. The decline reflects lower estimated area.

OILSEEDS: World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 215.3 million tons, up 1.9 million tons from last month and up 13.4 million tons or 7 percent from last year's output. U.S. production is estimated at 59.5 million, up 0.7 million from last month and up 9.2 million or 18 percent from last year. Foreign production is estimated at a record 155.8 million, up 1.2 from last month and up 4.2 million or 3 percent from last year.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 108.3 million tons, up 1.4 million from last month and up 13.3 million or 14 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

o United States

Production is estimated at 52.4 million tons, up 1.0 million or 2 percent from last month and up 10.3 million or 24 percent from last year. The increase is due to an improved yield forecast.

o India

Production is estimated at a record 1.6 million tons, up 0.3 million or 23 percent from last month and up 0.1 million or 7 percent from last year's crop. Area is reported to have increased in the soybean heartland of Madhya Pradesh, owing to farmer expectations of high prices and good, early monsoon rains.

o Mexico

Production is estimated at 0.8 million tons, up 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and 1 percent from last year. The increase is due to higher estimated harvested area and yields.

* **Cottonseed:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 30.8 million tons, down slightly from last month and down 1.4 million or 4 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

o United States

Production is estimated at 4.2 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and down 1.3 million or 23 percent from last year. Lower yields are expected to reduce this year's crop.

o Brazil

Production is estimated at 1.5 million tons, up 0.1 million or 9 percent from last month and up 14 percent from last year. The increase is due to larger estimated cotton area in the center-south growing region.

o USSR

Production is estimated at 4.4 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month and down 12 percent from last year. Seed cotton yield is forecast to be lower.

* **Peanuts:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 23.3 million tons, up 0.5 million tons or 2 percent from last month and up 0.6 million or 3 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

o United States

Production is estimated at 2 million tons, down 2 percent from last month but up 0.2 million or 9 percent over last year. Area is forecast down slightly from last month. Yields are forecast down slightly from last month.

o India

Production is estimated at 8.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 7 percent from last month but down 4 percent from last year's record crop. Area is estimated at record levels, owing to farmer response to high peanut oil prices at planting and excellent early season rainfall. Yield estimates were lowered due to dry weather during reproductive growth phases in the peanut bowl of Gujarat. The peanut outlook in major southern states remains strong, somewhat offsetting losses in Gujarat.

* **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 21.5 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 1.2 million or 6 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

o United States

Production is estimated at 0.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 20 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Both area and yield are forecast down from last month.

o EC-12

Production is estimated at 3.2 million tons, up 0.2 million tons or 8 percent from last month but down 0.7 million or 17 percent from last year. The change primarily reflects a larger French sunflowerseed crop due to higher than anticipated yields.

- * Rapeseed: World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 21.5 million tons, down slightly from last month and down 1.0 million or 5 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

o Canada

Production is estimated at 3.2 million tons, down 0.2 million tons or 7 percent from last month and down 1.1 million or 27 percent from last year. The lower production estimate reflects significantly reduced planted area from last year and hot, dry weather in July which reduced rapeseed yields.

o China

Production is estimated at 5.6 million tons, down 0.1 million from last month but up 0.6 million or 11 percent over last year. The crop was revised downward due to a poorer than expected crop in Sichuan, China's major producing province, and lower estimated yields in other provinces.

o EC-12

Production is estimated at 5.0 million tons, up 0.2 million tons or 5 percent above last month's figure but down 0.2 million or 5 percent from last year. Increased production estimates for West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Denmark offset lower production in France. Record yields in West Germany were principally responsible for the upward adjustment.

- * Flaxseed: World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 2.0 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 0.3 million or 19 percent from last year.

- * Copra: World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 4.7 million tons, unchanged from last month but up 0.2 million or 4 percent from last year.

- * Palm Kernels: World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 3.1 million tons, up 1 percent from last month and up 0.2 million or 7 percent from last year.

- * Palm Oil: World Production for 1989/90 is forecast at 10.0 million tons, up 0.1 million from last month and up 0.7 million or 7 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

o Indonesia

Production is estimated at 1.75 million tons, up 0.1 million or 6 percent from last month and almost 0.7 million or 17 percent above last year. The increase reflects both larger estimated area coming into production and excellent weather conditions during 1988/89.

COTTON: World cotton production for 1989/90 is estimated at 79.9 million bales, down 0.9 million or 1 percent from last month and down 4.3 million or 5 percent from last year. Foreign production is estimated at 67.9 million bales, down 0.6 million from last month and 1 percent below the 1988/89 estimate. Important changes from a month ago include the following:

- o United States Production is estimated at 12.0 million bales, down 0.3 million or 2 percent from last month and down 22 percent from last year. During the past month, yield prospects have deteriorated in Texas and Tennessee, and part of the crop was destroyed in South Carolina last month due to Hurricane Hugo.
- o Soviet Union Production is estimated at 11.0 million bales, down 0.5 million or 4 percent from last month and down 13 percent from the 1988/89 crop. Estimated yield was reduced, based on recent reports from the field, partly as a result of substitution of lower-yielding, short-staple varieties in fields replanted following last spring's frost.
- o Australia Production is forecast at 1.5 million bales, up 0.1 million or 7 percent from last month and 14 percent above the 1988/89 crop. Ample late winter rains and attractive cotton prices are expected to lead to increased plantings in both irrigated and dryland areas. A recent dry spell, however, may temper the optimism somewhat.
- o Sudan Production is estimated at 0.6 million bales, down 0.1 million or 14 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year. Area for harvest is below earlier expectations.
- o Turkey Production is estimated at 2.8 million bales, down 0.1 million or 4 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year's crop. Heavy rains at harvest time and early harvest results indicate lower yields.

TABLE 1
U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

Commodity	--Planted Area--				--Harvested Area--				--Yield--				--Production--			
	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Sept.	Oct.	Prel.	1989/90 Proj.	Prel.	1989/90 Proj.	Prel.
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88	1988/89	Oct.	1987/88	1988/89	Sept.	Oct.	1987/88
	--Million Acres--				--Million Acres--				--Bushels per Acre--				--Million Bushels--			
All Wheat	65.8	65.5	76.6	56.0	53.2	62.1	37.7	34.1	32.9	32.9	2107	1811	2064	2042	2042	2042
Winter	48.8	48.8	55.0	39.3	39.8	41.4	39.8	39.2	35.0	35.1	1565	1561	1466	1452	1452	1452
Other	17.0	16.7	21.5	16.6	13.4	20.7	32.6	18.7	28.8	28.5	542	250	598	590	590	590
Rye	2.5	2.4	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	29.0	24.8	28.2	28.2	20	15	15	14	14	14
Soybeans	58.0	59.0	60.5	57.0	57.5	59.1	33.7	26.9	32.0	32.6	1923	1548	1889	1926	1926	1926
Corn	65.7	67.6	72.3	59.2	58.2	65.1	119.4	84.6	112.4	114.4	7072	4921	7321	7449	7449	7449
Sorghum	11.8	10.4	11.9	10.6	9.1	10.5	69.7	63.8	62.6	62.4	739	578	659	657	657	657
Barley	11.0	9.9	9.2	10.1	7.7	8.3	52.7	38.2	46.9	48.6	530	294	401	405	405	405
Oats	18.0	13.9	12.1	6.9	5.6	6.8	54.0	39.2	52.3	54.3	374	219	381	371	371	371
	--Pounds per Acre--				--Million CWT.---				--Million CWT.---				--Million CWT.---			
Rice	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.7	5,555	5,511	5,548	5,649	129.6	159.5	152.3	155.1	155.1	155.1
All Cotton	10.4	12.5	10.5	10.0	11.9	9.5	706	619	618	603	14.8	15.4	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.0

1/ Estimates from USDA Agricultural Statistics Board.

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TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			Asia			South America			Selected Other		All Other Countries		
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe	USSR	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina	Brazil	Australia		
---Million Metric Tons---																			
Wheat																			
1987/88	501.7	444.4	57.4	26.0	3.7	71.4	4.0	39.8	83.3	85.8	44.3	0.0	12.0	0.0	8.8	6.1	12.4	3.1	13.0
1988/89 proj.	501.2	451.9	49.3	16.0	3.2	74.8	3.9	45.1	84.4	86.4	45.1	0.0	12.7	0.0	8.1	5.8	14.4	3.5	15.0
September	528.0	471.8	56.2	23.4	3.9	78.8	4.0	41.5	87.0	91.0	51.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	11.0	4.8	14.3	3.1	12.0
October	530.2	474.6	55.6	24.0	3.9	78.7	4.3	42.0	89.0	91.0	51.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	11.0	4.8	13.8	3.1	12.0
Coarse Grains																			
1987/88	791.7	575.8	215.9	25.5	14.5	82.4	10.8	63.9	113.7	95.8	23.5	4.8	2.2	2.9	13.1	25.4	7.2	7.9	9.3
1988/89 proj.	729.8	580.2	149.6	19.7	13.8	88.9	11.3	60.8	97.5	94.3	32.6	5.2	2.3	4.5	6.7	26.7	6.8	12.4	10.0
September	800.3	582.9	217.3	23.5	15.0	81.3	11.6	69.1	100.0	95.7	32.4	5.2	2.5	4.1	12.5	24.8	7.2	8.8	9.1
October	805.2	584.8	220.4	23.2	15.0	80.7	12.3	69.1	103.0	94.7	31.9	5.2	2.6	4.1	10.9	26.3	7.2	8.8	9.1
Rice (Milled)																			
1987/88	312.8	308.7	4.1	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	121.7	56.4	27.0	3.2	11.9	0.2	8.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
1988/89	328.6	323.3	5.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.9	118.4	70.0	27.5	3.1	13.9	0.2	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.2
1989/90	330.7	325.9	4.8	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.2	1.8	122.5	66.0	28.0	3.5	14.2	0.3	7.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
September																			
October																			
Total Grains 1/																			
1987/88	1,606.3	1,328.9	277.3	51.5	18.6	155.1	14.8	104.0	198.7	303.4	124.2	31.8	17.5	14.9	22.1	39.5	20.1	11.0	22.4
1988/89 proj.	1,559.5	1,355.4	204.1	35.7	17.3	165.0	15.2	106.2	183.8	299.0	147.7	32.7	18.0	18.3	15.0	40.0	21.7	15.9	25.2
September	1,659.0	1,380.6	278.4	46.9	19.3	161.4	15.6	110.8	188.8	309.2	149.4	33.2	20.2	18.3	23.8	36.8	22.0	11.9	21.2
October	1,666.7	1,385.8	280.9	47.2	19.3	160.7	16.6	111.3	193.8	308.2	148.9	33.2	20.3	18.3	22.2	38.0	21.7	11.9	21.2
Oilseeds 2/																			
1987/88	207.9	147.4	60.6	5.9	1.2	12.2	0.5	5.3	11.8	33.7	13.6	1.7	3.2	0.6	14.0	19.7	0.9	1.0	2.0
1988/89 proj.	201.9	151.6	50.3	5.9	0.9	11.4	0.6	5.1	12.7	30.8	18.5	1.9	3.3	0.7	10.5	24.4	1.7	0.9	2.3
September	213.4	154.6	58.8	5.2	1.2	10.1	0.7	5.8	12.5	32.5	16.9	2.1	3.4	0.7	15.7	22.1	0.9	0.9	2.4
October	215.3	155.8	59.5	5.0	1.3	10.5	0.7	5.8	12.3	32.4	17.8	2.1	3.4	0.8	15.7	22.2	0.9	0.9	2.4
Cotton																			
1987/88	80.8	66.0	14.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	11.3	19.5	7.1	0.0	6.8	0.1	1.3	3.5	1.3	0.4	2.5
1988/89 proj.	84.2	68.8	15.4	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	12.7	19.1	8.2	0.0	6.6	0.2	0.8	3.3	1.3	0.3	3.0
September	80.8	68.5	12.3	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.1	11.5	19.5	8.4	0.0	6.9	0.1	0.9	3.7	1.4	0.4	2.9
October	79.9	67.9	12.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	11.0	19.5	8.5	0.0	6.9	0.1	0.9	3.7	1.5	0.4	2.8
---Million 480-Pound Bales---																			

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains and pulses are 211.4 million tons in 1987/88, 195.1 million in 1988/89, and 205.0 million forecast in 1989/90.

2/ Totals for major regions and countries include copra and palm kernels for all countries.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
				Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	1989/90 Proj.	Prel.	1989/90 Proj.		
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Sept.	Oct.	1987/88	1988/89	Sept.	Oct.
	---Million Hectares---				---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---		
World	219.9	218.2	226.1	2.28	2.30	2.33	2.34	501.7	501.2	528.0	530.2
United States	22.6	21.5	25.1	2.53	2.29	2.22	2.21	57.4	49.3	56.2	55.6
Total Foreign	197.2	196.7	201.0	2.25	2.30	2.34	2.36	444.4	451.9	471.8	474.6
Maj. Foreign Exporters	43.2	42.2	44.9	2.74	2.69	2.82	2.84	118.6	113.3	127.5	127.5
Argentina	4.8	4.7	5.7	1.84	1.72	1.93	1.93	8.8	8.1	11.0	11.0
Australia	9.1	9.0	9.3	1.36	1.60	1.51	1.49	12.4	14.4	14.3	13.8
Canada	13.5	13.0	13.6	1.93	1.23	1.72	1.76	26.0	16.0	23.4	24.0
EC-12	15.9	15.5	16.4	4.50	4.82	4.83	4.81	71.4	74.8	78.8	78.7
Major Importers	95.4	96.3	96.8	2.34	2.40	2.41	2.44	223.6	231.1	233.7	236.1
Brazil	3.5	3.5	3.1	1.76	1.68	1.55	1.55	6.1	5.8	4.8	4.8
China	28.8	28.8	29.8	2.98	3.00	3.05	3.05	85.8	86.4	91.0	91.0
Eastern Europe	10.5	10.6	10.6	3.78	4.24	3.92	3.97	39.8	45.1	41.5	42.0
Egypt	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.23	4.76	4.76	4.76	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0
Other N. Africa */	5.1	4.4	4.9	1.01	1.25	1.11	1.11	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.4
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.19	3.62	3.30	3.30	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
USSR	46.7	48.1	47.5	1.78	1.76	1.83	1.87	83.3	84.4	87.0	89.0
Other Foreign	58.6	58.3	59.3	1.75	1.84	1.87	1.87	102.2	107.4	110.6	110.9
India	23.1	22.6	23.6	1.92	2.00	2.16	2.16	44.3	45.1	51.0	51.0
Iran	6.1	6.3	6.3	0.98	1.08	1.00	1.00	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.3
Mexico	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.11	4.00	4.11	4.11	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.9
Non-EC W. Europe	0.9	0.8	0.9	4.24	5.01	4.72	5.05	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.3
Pakistan	7.7	7.3	7.5	1.56	1.73	1.89	1.89	12.0	12.7	14.2	14.2
South Africa	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.81	1.76	1.69	1.69	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1
Turkey	8.7	8.8	8.7	1.49	1.71	1.38	1.38	13.0	15.0	12.0	12.0
Others	9.4	9.7	9.5	1.72	1.77	1.69	1.69	16.1	17.2	16.1	16.1

*/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	Prel.	1989/90	Proj.		
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Sept.	Oct.	1987/88	1988/89	Sept.	Oct.
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS 1/	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	323.2	327.5	327.9	2.45	2.23	2.44	2.46	791.7	729.8	800.3	805.2
United States	35.4	32.8	36.9	6.10	4.56	5.84	5.97	215.9	149.6	217.3	220.4
Total Foreign	287.8	294.7	290.9	2.00	1.97	2.00	2.01	575.8	580.2	582.9	584.8
Maj. Foreign Exporters	23.5	21.3	22.8	2.41	2.35	2.41	2.38	56.6	50.0	56.1	54.2
Argentina	4.4	3.0	3.7	2.99	2.22	2.98	2.95	13.1	6.7	12.5	10.9
Australia	4.6	4.7	4.6	1.55	1.44	1.54	1.56	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.2
Canada	8.0	7.1	8.2	3.21	2.76	2.88	2.83	25.5	19.7	23.5	23.2
South Africa	4.6	4.6	4.6	1.73	2.68	1.89	1.89	7.9	12.4	8.8	8.8
Thailand	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.50	2.50	2.54	2.57	2.9	4.5	4.1	4.1
Major Importers	107.7	106.7	103.9	2.66	2.57	2.68	2.71	286.8	273.8	278.5	281.6
Eastern Europe	17.8	18.2	18.2	3.58	3.33	3.79	3.79	63.9	60.8	69.1	69.1
EC-12	19.0	19.3	18.7	4.33	4.61	4.36	4.31	82.4	88.9	81.3	80.7
Other W. Europe	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.50	3.52	3.75	3.97	10.8	11.3	11.6	12.3
Mexico	7.8	7.6	7.9	1.87	1.81	1.90	1.90	14.5	13.8	15.0	15.0
USSR	59.5	57.8	55.5	1.91	1.69	1.80	1.86	113.7	97.5	100.0	103.0
Other Major Import. 2/	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.14	3.47	3.11	3.11	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	156.7	166.8	164.3	1.48	1.54	1.52	1.52	232.4	256.4	248.3	249.0
Brazil	13.6	14.0	14.0	1.87	1.91	1.84	1.88	25.4	26.7	24.8	26.3
China	28.7	27.8	28.4	3.33	3.39	3.36	3.33	95.8	94.3	95.7	94.7
India	36.3	39.7	39.5	0.65	0.82	0.82	0.81	23.5	32.6	32.4	31.9
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.79	1.82	1.82	1.82	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Nigeria	9.4	10.1	10.2	0.72	0.84	0.85	0.85	6.8	8.5	8.7	8.7
Philippines	3.7	3.8	3.6	1.18	1.21	1.25	1.25	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Turkey	4.3	4.4	4.4	2.17	2.29	2.08	2.08	9.3	10.0	9.1	9.1
Others	58.0	64.2	61.4	1.08	1.16	1.11	1.12	62.5	74.7	68.0	68.7
BARLEY											
World	79.6	77.7	75.5	2.27	2.14	2.19	2.21	180.6	166.5	165.8	166.6
United States	4.1	3.1	3.4	2.83	2.06	2.52	2.61	11.5	6.4	8.7	8.8
Total Foreign	75.6	74.5	72.1	2.24	2.15	2.18	2.19	169.1	160.1	157.1	157.8
Australia	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.46	1.37	1.52	1.52	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6
Canada	5.0	4.2	4.7	2.79	2.46	2.64	2.57	14.0	10.2	12.4	12.1
China	3.4	3.3	3.4	1.78	1.92	2.05	2.05	6.0	6.3	6.9	6.9
Eastern Europe	4.3	4.3	4.4	3.79	3.73	3.76	3.76	16.3	16.2	16.4	16.4
EC-12	12.2	12.2	11.8	3.83	4.14	3.98	3.89	46.8	50.6	46.7	46.0
Other W. Europe	1.6	1.7	1.5	3.13	3.27	3.50	3.71	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.6
Turkey	3.2	3.3	3.3	1.88	2.12	1.82	1.82	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0
USSR	30.7	29.7	28.0	1.91	1.50	1.63	1.68	58.4	44.5	45.5	47.0
Others	12.8	13.3	12.7	1.02	1.22	1.12	1.12	13.0	16.2	14.3	14.3

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4 (Continued)
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---					
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	Prel.	1989/90		
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Sept.	Oct.	1987/88	1988/89	Sept.	Oct.		
CORN	---Million Hectares---				---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---				
World	125.0	125.1	128.6		3.58	3.19	3.61	3.63		447.3	399.1	462.5	466.5
United States	24.0	23.5	26.3		7.50	5.31	7.05	7.18		179.6	125.0	186.0	189.2
Total Foreign	101.1	101.5	102.2		2.65	2.70	2.71	2.71		267.7	274.1	276.5	277.3
Maj. Foreign Exporters	8.0	7.1	7.4		2.35	2.91	2.65	2.63		18.8	20.6	20.3	19.3
Argentina	2.6	1.7	2.2		3.46	2.76	3.40	3.41		9.0	4.7	8.5	7.5
South Africa	3.7	3.8	3.8		1.93	3.10	2.13	2.13		7.1	11.7	8.0	8.0
Thailand	1.8	1.6	1.4		1.56	2.63	2.71	2.71		2.7	4.2	3.8	3.8
Major Importers	21.9	22.2	22.2		3.79	3.81	3.99	4.02		83.2	84.4	88.6	89.1
Eastern Europe	7.3	7.3	7.3		4.14	3.72	4.72	4.72		30.3	27.3	34.6	34.6
EC-12	3.7	4.0	3.9		6.99	7.07	6.44	6.44		25.9	28.6	25.4	25.4
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2		8.00	8.55	8.73	8.77		1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Mexico	6.0	6.0	6.1		1.65	1.68	1.69	1.69		9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3
USSR	4.6	4.4	4.5		3.24	3.62	3.56	3.67		14.8	16.0	16.0	16.5
Other Maj. Import. 2/	0.1	0.1	0.1		4.17	4.18	4.18	4.18		0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	71.1	72.3	72.7		2.33	2.34	2.33	2.32		165.7	169.1	167.7	168.9
Brazil	13.2	13.5	13.5		1.88	1.93	1.85	1.89		24.7	26.0	24.0	25.5
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.0		7.02	5.47	5.67	5.71		7.0	5.4	5.8	5.8
China	20.2	19.6	20.0		3.92	3.95	3.90	3.85		79.2	77.4	78.0	77.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.8		4.97	5.21	5.33	5.33		4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
India	5.5	5.9	6.0		1.00	1.36	1.33	1.33		5.5	8.0	8.0	8.0
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9		1.79	1.82	1.82	1.82		4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Philippines	3.7	3.8	3.6		1.18	1.21	1.25	1.25		4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.2	1.2		1.80	1.56	1.63	1.63		2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0
Others	22.8	23.7	23.7		1.48	1.54	1.52	1.54		33.8	36.4	35.9	36.6
SORGHUM													
World	42.0	44.5	44.7		1.34	1.25	1.32	1.32		56.3	55.9	59.6	58.8
United States	4.3	3.7	4.3		4.38	4.00	3.93	3.92		18.8	14.7	16.7	16.7
Total Foreign	37.7	40.8	40.4		0.99	1.01	1.05	1.04		37.5	41.2	42.9	42.1
Argentina	1.0	0.7	0.8		3.00	1.79	3.00	3.00		3.0	1.3	3.0	2.4
Australia	0.8	0.7	0.7		2.19	1.63	1.88	2.15		1.7	1.1	1.5	1.4
China	1.9	1.9	1.9		2.91	2.92	2.93	2.93		5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
India	15.6	16.2	16.2		0.61	0.71	0.71	0.71		9.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Mexico	1.4	1.3	1.4		2.91	2.49	2.98	2.98		4.0	3.1	4.1	4.1
Nigeria	4.3	4.4	4.4		0.67	0.80	0.80	0.80		2.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.3	0.3	0.3		1.52	1.58	1.65	1.65		0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Sudan	3.0	5.3	4.8		0.43	0.83	0.63	0.63		1.3	4.4	3.0	3.0
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2		1.03	1.39	1.45	1.49		0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Others	9.3	10.0	9.8		0.97	1.02	1.01	1.01		9.0	10.2	9.9	9.9

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4 (Continued)
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---				
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	Prel.	1989/90	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Sept.	Oct.	1987/88	1988/89	Sept.	Oct.	
OATS	---Million Hectares---				---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	23.6	22.3	22.4	1.84	1.69	1.81	1.83	43.3	37.7	40.6	40.9	
United States	2.8	2.3	2.8	1.94	1.40	1.88	1.95	5.4	3.2	5.5	5.4	
Total Foreign	20.8	20.1	19.6	1.82	1.72	1.80	1.81	37.9	34.5	35.0	35.5	
USSR	11.8	10.9	10.0	1.57	1.40	1.50	1.50	18.5	15.3	15.0	15.0	
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.5	3.6	4.1	1.96	1.87	1.91	1.91	6.8	6.7	7.4	7.8	
Argentina	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.30	1.10	1.39	1.39	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	
Australia	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.32	1.41	1.32	1.33	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	
Canada	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.37	2.18	2.20	2.15	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.7	
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.63	3.14	3.17	3.64	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	
Other Foreign	5.5	5.5	5.5	2.27	2.26	2.27	2.29	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.10	1.19	1.20	1.20	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	
Eastern Europe	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.79	2.62	2.74	2.74	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9	
East Germany	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.28	3.30	3.94	3.94	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	
Poland	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.84	2.62	2.70	2.70	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	
EC-12	1.8	1.8	1.7	3.02	3.12	2.81	2.85	5.3	5.5	4.9	4.9	
France	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.91	3.86	3.90	3.90	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
West Germany	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.30	4.23	3.75	3.75	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	
Finland	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.21	2.21	3.00	3.14	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.87	2.98	3.68	3.68	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	
Others	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.06	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	
RYE												
World	15.6	15.9	16.3	2.12	2.07	2.21	2.28	33.0	33.0	36.2	37.2	
United States	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.82	1.55	1.82	1.77	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Total Foreign	15.3	15.7	16.1	2.13	2.08	2.22	2.29	32.5	32.6	35.8	36.9	
USSR	9.7	10.1	10.3	1.86	1.83	1.94	2.04	18.1	18.5	20.0	21.0	
Maj. Foreign Exporter												
Canada	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.58	1.04	1.74	1.76	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	
Other Foreign												
Eastern Europe	3.7	3.9	3.9	2.72	2.58	2.74	2.74	10.0	10.0	10.8	10.7	
East Germany	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.49	2.93	3.12	3.13	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.0	
Poland	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.57	2.51	2.70	2.70	6.8	7.2	7.8	7.8	
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.49	3.42	3.42	3.42	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
EC-12	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.93	3.05	3.28	3.30	5.0	2.9	3.2	3.2	
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.77	4.58	4.80	5.04	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	
West Germany	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.89	4.19	4.68	4.68	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	
Others	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.77	2.02	2.12	2.28	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below plus millet and mixed grain.

2/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area	Yield	Production (Rough Basis)	Milling Rate				Production (Milled Basis)
				Prel.	Proj.	1989/90 Proj.	1989/90 Proj.	
1987/88 1988/89 1989/90	: 1987/88 1988/89 Sept.	: Oct.	: 1987/88 1988/89 Sept.	: Oct.	: 1987/88 1988/89 Sept.	: Oct.	: 1987/88 1988/89 Sept.	: Oct.
Million Hectares	Metric Tons Per Hectare		Million Metric Tons			In Percent		Million Metric Tons
World	140.6	145.1	145.6	3.28	3.34	3.37	3.37	461.4
United States	0.9	1.2	1.1	6.23	6.17	6.22	6.33	5.9
Total Foreign	139.7	143.9	144.5	3.26	3.32	3.34	3.35	455.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	15.6	16.6	16.9	2.20	2.29	2.33	2.33	34.4
Burma	4.4	4.5	4.5	2.59	2.80	2.78	2.78	11.5
Pakistan	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.48	2.37	2.56	2.56	4.9
Thailand	9.2	10.3	10.3	1.95	2.05	2.09	2.09	18.0
Major Importers	12.9	13.0	13.0	4.18	4.28	4.31	4.31	54.0
EC-12	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.78	5.59	5.61	5.80	1.9
Indonesia	9.8	9.8	9.8	4.24	4.32	4.40	4.40	41.5
Nigeria	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.31	1.42	1.49	1.49	0.8
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.3	1.2	6.02	6.64	6.40	6.40	7.6
Other Maj. Import. */	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.33	2.34	2.32	2.32	2.1
Other Foreign	111.1	114.2	114.7	3.30	3.36	3.38	3.39	367.1
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.06	7.81	7.19	7.66	0.8
Bangladesh	10.3	10.5	10.6	2.24	2.22	2.33	2.33	23.1
Brazil	6.0	5.3	5.2	1.98	2.08	1.93	1.96	11.8
China	32.1	31.9	32.2	5.41	5.30	5.43	5.43	173.9
India	38.3	41.5	41.5	2.21	2.53	2.39	2.39	84.6
Japan	2.1	2.1	2.1	6.19	5.82	6.32	6.32	13.3
Philippines	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.65	2.70	2.74	2.74	8.7
USSR	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.13	4.27	4.18	4.18	2.7
Vietnam	5.6	5.8	5.8	2.74	2.92	2.93	2.93	15.3
Others	12.6	13.0	13.0	2.61	2.58	2.76	2.75	33.0

*/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.

TABLE 6
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	Prel.	1989/90	Proj.		
	: 1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	: 1987/88	1988/89	Sept.	Oct.	: 1987/88	1988/89	Sept.	Oct.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	54.14	55.58	57.76	1.91	1.71	1.86	1.88	103.33	95.00	106.89	108.32
United States	23.06	23.26	23.91	2.27	1.81	2.15	2.19	52.33	42.12	51.42	52.43
Total Foreign	31.08	32.32	33.85	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.65	51.00	52.89	55.47	55.89
Maj. Foreign Exporters	14.78	16.20	16.50	1.88	1.83	1.88	1.88	27.72	29.60	31.00	31.00
Argentina	4.26	4.00	5.00	2.28	1.65	2.10	2.10	9.70	6.60	10.50	10.50
Brazil	10.52	12.20	11.50	1.71	1.89	1.78	1.78	18.02	23.00	20.50	20.50
Other Foreign	16.30	16.12	17.35	1.43	1.44	1.43	1.43	23.28	23.29	24.47	24.89
Canada	0.46	0.53	0.54	2.75	2.16	2.15	2.15	1.27	1.15	1.16	1.16
China	8.41	8.02	8.30	1.48	1.45	1.45	1.45	12.43	11.65	12.00	12.00
Eastern Europe	0.53	0.56	0.54	1.31	1.20	1.44	1.44	0.69	0.67	0.82	0.78
EC-12	0.56	0.52	0.60	3.16	3.17	3.10	3.07	1.78	1.64	1.80	1.83
India	1.68	1.80	2.00	0.58	0.83	0.72	0.80	0.98	1.50	1.30	1.60
Indonesia	0.95	1.05	1.20	1.00	1.05	1.04	1.04	0.95	1.10	1.25	1.25
Paraguay	0.62	0.70	0.76	1.79	2.01	1.84	1.84	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.40
USSR	0.78	0.76	0.78	0.91	1.16	1.03	1.03	0.71	0.88	0.80	0.80
Others	2.31	2.18	2.64	1.46	1.51	1.54	1.54	3.37	3.30	3.94	4.07
COTTONSEED											
World	31.50	33.79	32.89	0.99	0.95	0.94	0.94	31.13	32.20	30.85	30.80
United States	4.06	4.83	3.86	1.29	1.14	1.12	1.10	5.23	5.50	4.34	4.24
Total Foreign	27.44	28.95	29.02	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.91	25.89	26.70	26.51	26.55
China	4.84	5.53	5.20	1.49	1.28	1.38	1.38	7.22	7.07	7.20	7.20
India	6.47	7.40	7.70	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.47	3.09	3.56	3.65	3.65
Pakistan	2.57	2.50	2.60	1.15	1.16	1.14	1.14	2.95	2.90	2.97	2.97
USSR	3.53	3.45	3.33	1.27	1.45	1.39	1.32	4.49	5.02	4.58	4.39
Others	10.03	10.07	10.19	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.82	8.16	8.16	8.11	8.34
PEANUTS											
World	18.13	19.19	19.83	1.12	1.18	1.20	1.18	20.33	22.65	22.84	23.30
United States	0.63	0.66	0.67	2.62	2.74	3.01	2.96	1.64	1.81	2.01	1.97
Total Foreign	17.51	18.54	19.16	1.07	1.12	1.13	1.11	18.69	20.84	20.83	21.33
Argentina	0.19	0.15	0.16	2.34	1.79	2.39	2.39	0.45	0.27	0.37	0.37
China	3.02	2.98	3.05	2.04	1.91	2.03	2.03	6.17	5.69	6.20	6.20
India	6.74	7.80	8.35	0.79	1.06	0.99	0.96	5.30	8.30	7.50	8.00
Senegal	0.85	0.90	0.86	1.10	0.76	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.69	0.82	0.82
South Africa	0.15	0.19	0.19	1.33	1.24	1.24	1.24	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23
Sudan	0.58	0.58	0.55	0.76	0.78	0.73	0.73	0.44	0.45	0.40	0.40
Others	5.98	5.94	6.01	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	5.20	5.21	5.31	5.31

CONTINUED

TABLE 6 (Continued)
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---				
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	Prel.	1989/90	Proj.			
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Sept.	Oct.	1987/88	1988/89	Sept.	Oct.	
SUNFLOWERSEED	---Million Hectares---				---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	15.19	15.19	16.29		1.36	1.34	1.32	1.32	20.65	20.37	21.50	21.53
United States	0.72	0.78	0.71		1.65	1.05	1.32	1.07	1.18	0.81	0.95	0.76
Total Foreign	14.48	14.42	15.58		1.34	1.36	1.32	1.33	19.46	19.56	20.55	20.77
Argentina	2.06	2.20	2.90		1.36	1.32	1.43	1.38	2.80	2.90	4.00	4.00
China	0.89	0.94	0.94		1.40	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.24	1.34	1.36	1.36
EC-12	2.21	2.07	2.05		1.79	1.89	1.46	1.57	3.95	3.90	3.00	3.23
East Europe	1.38	1.31	1.33		1.73	1.65	1.80	1.84	2.39	2.16	2.43	2.45
USSR	4.16	4.28	4.30		1.46	1.44	1.47	1.47	6.08	6.16	6.30	6.30
Others	3.79	3.62	4.06		0.80	0.86	0.85	0.85	3.02	3.10	3.46	3.44
RAPESEED												
World	16.69	17.89	17.14		1.39	1.26	1.26	1.25	23.22	22.53	21.52	21.50
Total Foreign	16.69	17.89	17.14		1.39	1.26	1.26	1.25	23.22	22.53	21.52	21.50
Canada	2.67	3.67	2.93		1.44	1.17	1.16	1.08	3.85	4.31	3.40	3.16
China	5.27	4.93	4.94		1.25	1.02	1.16	1.13	6.61	5.04	5.70	5.60
EC-12	1.86	1.84	1.60		3.20	2.83	2.94	3.10	5.95	5.20	4.74	4.96
East Europe	0.92	0.88	0.99		2.35	2.49	2.42	2.49	2.17	2.19	2.40	2.47
India	4.51	4.90	4.80		0.72	0.86	0.73	0.73	3.24	4.20	3.50	3.50
Others	1.46	1.66	1.89		0.96	0.95	0.96	0.96	1.40	1.58	1.78	1.81
FLAXSEED												
World	4.02	3.86	4.13		0.56	0.44	0.50	0.49	2.26	1.70	2.00	2.02
United States	0.19	0.09	0.09		1.01	0.45	0.88	0.88	0.19	0.04	0.08	0.08
Total Foreign	3.83	3.77	4.04		0.54	0.44	0.49	0.48	2.08	1.66	1.92	1.94
Argentina	0.69	0.55	0.60		0.80	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.55	0.45	0.49	0.49
Canada	0.59	0.50	0.64		1.23	0.74	0.95	0.92	0.73	0.37	0.61	0.59
India	1.15	1.35	1.35		0.32	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.37	0.40	0.36	0.40
USSR	1.07	1.04	1.10		0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.23
Others	0.33	0.33	0.35		0.59	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.24
MAJOR OILSEEDS TOTAL	139.67	145.51	148.04		1.44	1.34	1.40	1.40	200.92	194.46	205.60	207.46
United States	28.65	29.62	29.24		2.11	1.70	2.01	2.03	60.58	50.28	58.80	59.48
Total Foreign	111.02	115.88	118.80		1.26	1.24	1.25	1.25	140.34	144.18	146.79	147.98
COPRA	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	4.32	4.52	4.70	4.70
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	2.69	2.91	3.08	3.11
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	207.93	201.89	213.38	215.28
PALM OIL *	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	8.39	9.32	9.87	9.97

* Not included in total oilseeds

OCTOBER 1989

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.	Proj.	1987/88 1988/89 1989/90	Prel.	1989/90 Proj.	Sept. Oct.	Prel.	1989/90 Proj.	Sept. Oct.		
: ---Million Hectares---			: ---Kilograms Per Hectare---				: ---Million 480-Pound Bales---				
World	31.1	34.0	32.8	565	540	534	531	80.8	84.2	80.8	79.9
United States	4.1	4.8	3.9	791	694	692	676	14.8	15.4	12.3	12.0
Total Foreign	27.1	29.1	28.9	531	514	513	511	66.0	68.8	68.5	67.9
Maj. Foreign Exporters	12.9	13.4	13.0	763	754	762	753	45.1	46.5	45.7	45.1
Australia	0.2	0.2	0.3	1149	1538	1325	1306	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	814	885	922	922	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
China	4.8	5.5	5.2	876	751	816	816	19.5	19.1	19.5	19.5
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	845	718	814	814	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6
Mexico	0.2	0.3	0.2	956	1178	974	917	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.8
Pakistan	2.6	2.5	2.6	573	578	578	578	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.9
Sudan	0.3	0.3	0.3	427	454	448	450	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Turkey	0.6	0.7	0.7	916	919	919	887	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.8
USSR	3.5	3.4	3.3	700	806	759	726	11.3	12.7	11.5	11.0
Major Importers 2/	0.3	0.4	0.4	834	848	847	847	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	13.9	15.3	15.5	309	294	297	300	19.7	20.6	21.3	21.4
Argentina	0.5	0.5	0.5	547	361	385	385	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9
Brazil	2.2	2.3	2.4	355	307	336	336	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.7
India	6.5	7.4	7.7	239	241	238	240	7.1	8.2	8.4	8.5
Syria	0.1	0.2	0.2	751	672	794	844	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Others	4.6	4.9	4.7	346	347	345	351	7.3	7.7	7.6	7.6

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 8-year record of the difference between the October projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between October projections and the final estimates have averaged 10.2 million tons (2.0 percent) and ranged from -26.7 to 5.8 million tons. The October projection has been below the final 4 times and above the final 4 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1988/89 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
<i>WHEAT</i>	Percent	<i>---Million Metric Tons---</i>			Number of Years 2/	
World	2.0	10.2	-26.7	5.8	4	4
U.S.	0.5	0.4	-1.2	0.1	6	2
Foreign	2.4	10.3	-26.8	6.0	4	4
<i>COARSE GRAINS 3/</i>		<i>---Million Metric Tons---</i>				
World	1.4	11.0	-23.8	9.1	6	2
U.S.	2.2	4.4	-10.6	2.8	6	2
Foreign	1.4	8.1	-18.5	7.5	6	2
<i>RICE (Milled)</i>		<i>---Million 480-lb. Bales---</i>				
World	2.9	8.8	-20.9	3.0	6	1
U.S.	2.5	0.1	-0.2	0.2	5	3
Foreign	2.9	8.8	-21.0	3.1	6	2
<i>SOYBEANS</i>		<i>---Million Bushels-----</i>				
World	2.5	2.3	-4.7	4.5	3	5
U.S.	3.7	1.9	-3.2	3.1	2	6
Foreign	4.1	1.6	-3.0	2.0	4	4
<i>COTTON</i>		<i>---Million 480-lb. Bales---</i>				
World	3.5	2.8	-10.1	3.9	5	3
U.S.	3.8	0.5	-1.4	0.3	5	3
Foreign	3.7	2.5	-10.4	3.6	4	4
<i>UNITED STATES</i>		<i>-----Million Bushels-----</i>				
<i>CORN</i>	2.3	147	-368	83	6	2
<i>SORGHUM</i>	3.1	25	-59	14	5	3
<i>BARLEY</i>	2.0	10	-12	24	5	3
<i>OATS</i>	1.5	7	-18	16	5	2

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1987/88 is defined as the November estimate following the marketing year and for 1988/89 last month's estimate.

2/ May not total eight if projection was the same as the final.

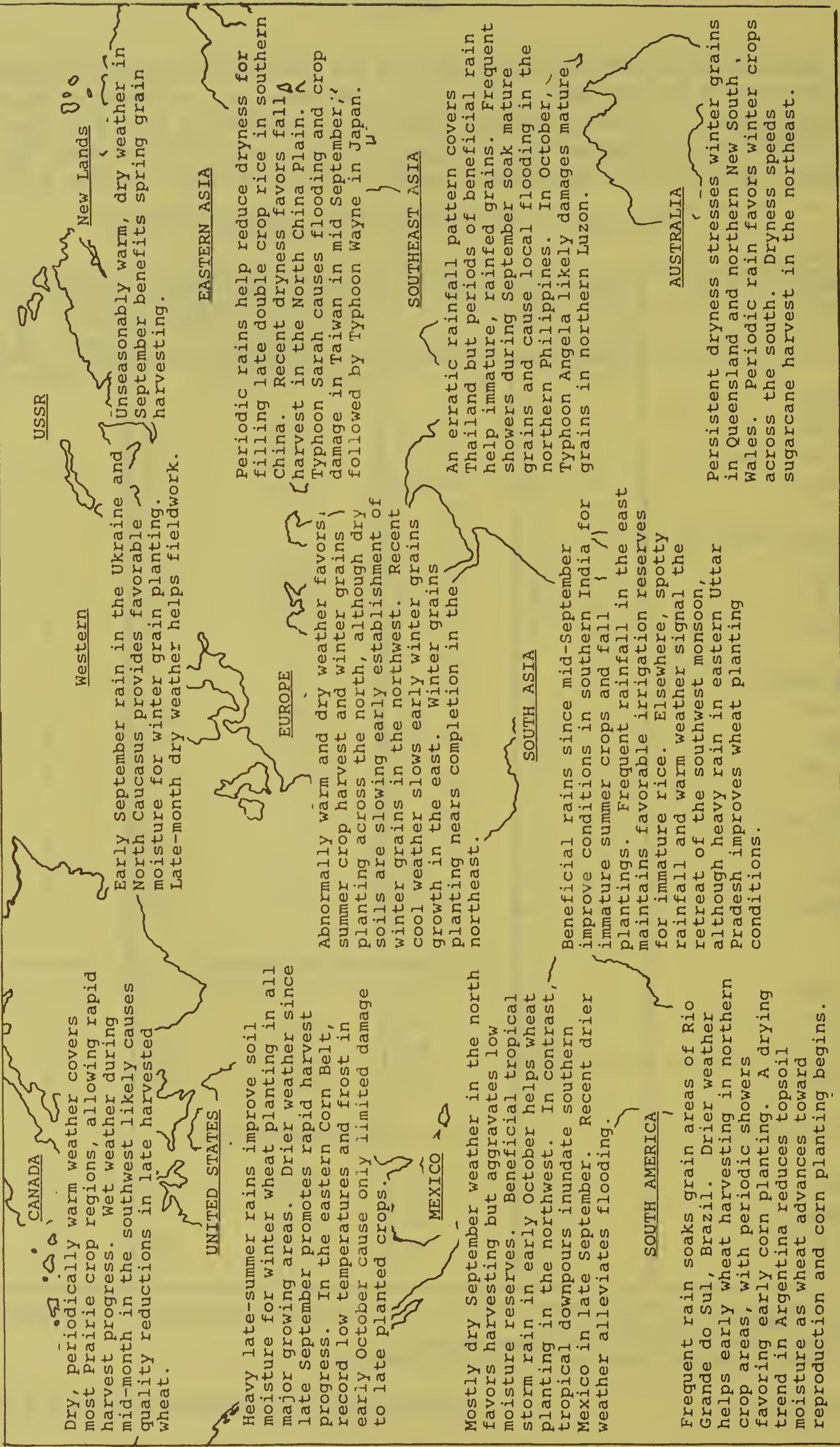
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

Map 1

Date October 12, 1989

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY



(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 447-7917).

WEATHER BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN GRAIN AREAS TURNING DRY

Portions of Australia's winter grain growing areas have turned dry during September after being wet earlier in the growing season. The Darling Downs, which straddles the border region between southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, has been virtually without rain since mid-August. The winter grains regions of east-central New South Wales and the eastern grain areas of Western Australia also have reported below normal rainfall during September. Seasonably moderate temperatures and adequate soil moisture reserves have, thus far, allowed winter grains to develop normally in these areas. However, limited soil moisture reserves and seasonal temperature increases during October and November are likely to substantially increase stress on winter grains unless sufficient rain falls soon. Satellite imagery analysis of these regions in early October indicates that crop vigor is well below last year's levels and more closely resembles the poorer 1987/88 grain season.

LIMITED IRRIGATION RESERVES IN NORTHWEST MEXICO

Below normal rainfall during the summer rainy season has left reservoirs in northwest Mexico at very low levels in advance of the winter irrigation season. Winter grain and vegetable crops are likely to face severely restricted irrigation schedules in the states of Sinaloa and Sonora. High-value winter vegetables are likely to be given priority over the winter grains crop for these limited irrigation reserves. Tropical storm activity in the eastern Pacific could still ease these dry conditions during the next few weeks, but such activity is not likely this late in the tropical storm season.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

JAPAN: TANGERINE AREA REDUCED

In 1988, the Japanese Government began paying mikan (the major tangerine variety) growers to reduce production in order to reduce surplus tangerine output. This was to enable citrus trade to be liberalized in accordance with the U.S.-Japan Beef and Citrus Agreement of 1988. Payments were 3 million yen (\$20,550) per hectare in the first year of a 3-year program to reduce area by 22,000 hectares. In the second and third years, the payment is reduced to 500,000 yen. On August 31, 1989, the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) announced that mikan area had been reduced by 17 percent (a 13 percent cut in total tangerine area). The first year reduction is 70 percent of the goal, as should be expected given the drop in payments after the first year. Total tangerine area for 1990 is expected to be about 100,000 hectares, which is about the same level as in the early 1960's before plantings were expanded in an effort to divert crop land from rice. Tangerine production, however, will reportedly be over 2 million tons this year, or double the level of the early 1960's, due to improved yields.

INDIA: SUGAR PRODUCTION LOWERED

India's 1988/89 centrifugal sugar production is estimated at 10.15 million tons, raw basis, a reduction from the June estimate of 10.32 million, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi. For 1989/90, the production estimate remains unchanged at 10.95 million tons. For 1988/89, milled (white) sugar is now estimated at 8.75 million tons (9.35 million raw basis), and khandsari (a semi-refined, centrifugal sugar) output at 800,000 tons, double last year's outturn of 400,000. The sharp increase in khandsari production reduces the amount of cane available for white sugar, consequently increasing the shortage of white sugar. Lower-than-expected refined sugar production could lead to imports of over 500,000 tons during the 1989/90 marketing year. The Indian Government has approved the immediate importation of 200,000 tons of refined sugar in order to augment depleted stocks and to bring down the price of sugar for the October festival season.

EAST GERMANY: SUGAR PRODUCTION DOWN

Sugar outturn in the Democratic Republic of Germany for 1989/90 has been revised downward to 670,000 tons from 750,000 tons, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Berlin. The report noted that the 1989 crop was again plagued with virus yellow, which is expected to significantly reduce crop yields. In addition, a dry growing season promoted leaf mold and mildew, reducing the leaf surface area. The harvest started in the middle of September, earlier than usual. Beets are variable in size, but smaller than normal, though sugar content is very high. In spite of the decline in production, imports are forecast to continue at 200,000 tons. Consumption and ending stocks, however, are projected to fall.

CHINA: BEEF PRODUCTION INCREASING

China's 1989 beef production is expected to total 1.02 million tons, up 3 percent from the September forecast and nearly 9 percent above the revised 1988 total, according to a report from the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing. The total for 1988 was revised upward by 4 percent to 940,000 tons, nearly 20 percent above 1987 output. Production in 1990 is forecast at 1.12 million tons, up 10 percent from this year's projection. These new estimates result from higher projected carcass weights and an increase in the percentage of the herd available for slaughter. Most beef still comes from older draft animals. However, rising consumer demand for beef and Government efforts to improve both the breeding herd and grassland management are facilitating development of more modern methods of beef production. With these incentives, cattle numbers are increasing 3 to 4 percent annually despite the increase in slaughterings.

CANADA: GRAIN PRICES ADJUSTED UPWARD

The Canadian Ministry of Agriculture announced increases in initial prices to be paid to farmers under the grain stabilization program for barley and soft wheat, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Ottawa. Price adjustments include a Can\$30 per ton increase for malting barley and Can\$15 per ton increase for feed barley, to Can\$145 and Can\$100, respectively. Soft white spring wheat prices were increased Can\$10 per ton to Can\$145. According to Ministry officials, these prices more accurately reflect current crop and market conditions and the outlook for the remainder of the crop year.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

1989/90 DURUM WHEAT SITUATION AND OVERVIEW

World durum wheat production is estimated down slightly from last year. Reduced output in the EC-12, Turkey, Northwest Africa, and the USSR are estimated to more than offset increases in Canada and the United States. Durum wheat production is centered in 10 countries which account for roughly 80 percent of the world total. These countries define the world's major durum production areas—the Mediterranean basin and the North American Great Plains. Approximately 6 percent of all wheat grown is durum.

Country-Level Durum Wheat Production

In the United States, durum wheat production for 1989/90 is estimated at 2.53 million tons, up 1.31 million or 107 percent from last year's drought-affected crop. About 5 percent of all wheat grown is durum. Harvested durum area has fallen by a third since the early 1980's; the area of desert durum however has increased.

In Canada, durum production for 1989 is estimated at 3.99 million tons, up 2.01 million tons or 102 percent from last year's poor harvest. About 12-16 percent of all wheat produced is durum. Durum area is estimated at a record 2.61 million hectares; area is quite responsive to price and market conditions and has increased six years consecutively. The Palliser Triangle, located in southeast Alberta and southwest Saskatchewan, as well as central and southern Saskatchewan are traditional durum production areas. Canada is the world's largest durum wheat exporter.

In the EC-12, durum wheat output for 1989 is estimated at 6.00 million tons, down 0.59 million or 9 percent from 1988. The decline is due mainly to a reduced Italian crop. EC-12 durum production has risen more than a third in the past decade due mainly to sharp increases in the EC institutional price and financial support given to producers.

In France, durum production for 1989 is estimated at 1.35 million tons, up 0.27 million or 25 percent from last year. Area has risen

250 percent in the last 10 years due to the aforementioned European Community durum price increases relative to soft wheat. Durum area has recently stabilized because of lower yields, excess durum supplies, reduced profit margins, and the lack of growth in the French pasta market. About 5 percent of all wheat is durum. The U.S. variety Cando, due to its resistance to low temperatures, occupies as much as half of the sown area in some regions of the country.

In Italy, 1989 durum production is estimated at 3.05 million tons, down 0.87 million or 22 percent from 1988. Hot, dry weather this year in central and southern Italy reduced yield. Almost half of all wheat production is durum. Durum area has been increasing since 1981; there are no alternatives to durum wheat in most of southern Italy. Apulia is the major durum producing region in Italy. Roughly a third of the total durum supply is used for the production of pasta. The remainder is used for bread, particularly in Sicily, or is exported.

In Greece, durum output for 1989 is estimated at 1.17 million tons, virtually unchanged from last year but up almost 200 percent from the late 1970's. Area this year is estimated at 0.47 million hectares versus 0.50 million in 1988, the first decline in more than 10 years. Recent durum area expansion into marginal areas previously growing soft wheat, sugarbeets, and processing tomatoes was primarily a result of EC income support measures.

In the Soviet Union, output for 1989 is expected to fall below last year's level due to hot, dry weather in the New Lands. Harvested area is about 2.0 million hectares with average yields of 1.1-1.2 tons per hectare. Roughly 3 percent of all wheat produced is durum. Northern and western Kazakhstan grow more than 50 percent of all durum; other important areas include the Saratov, Orenburg, Volgograd, and Chelyabinsk oblasts as well as the Bashkir and Altay regions. In the Volga and Orenburg areas, the dominant variety is Kharkov 46, whereas in Western Siberia the Altaika 80 and Orenburg 10 varieties are most common. Durum commands a higher procurement price and usually follows fallow in field rotations.

In Turkey, this year's drought reduced the production estimate to 1.85 million tons, down 20 percent from the revised 1988 estimate. About 15-20 percent of the total wheat crop is thought to be durum, although estimates vary since durum production is not broken out in Turkish official statistics and production is often not marketed. Thrace (European Turkey) and central Anatolia produce the bulk of Turkey's durum harvest.

In Morocco, timely rains during the grain-fill stage boosted 1989 output to an estimated 1.60 million tons, down 10 percent from last year's bumper crop. Durum area and yield have been relatively stagnant for the last decade at roughly 1.10-1.25 million hectares and 1.0-1.5 tons per hectare, respectively. Roughly half of all wheat produced is durum, but soft wheat area is on the rise due to government policy which has included dropping the support price of durum.

In Algeria, the 1989 durum crop is estimated at 0.68 million tons, down marginally from last year. Almost 75 percent of the total area sown to wheat is durum, which is primarily located in the eastern and central production areas. The chronic lack of farm implements, spare parts, agrochemicals, and irrigation water is slowing Government efforts to reduce durum imports by expanding sown area.

In Tunisia, drought reduced this year's crop to an estimated 0.33 million tons, up from the disastrous 1988 harvest of 0.17 million, but far below the 1.07 million produced in 1987. About three-fourths of all wheat grown is durum and production is centered in the northern regions of Bizerte, Le Kef, Mateur, Jendouba, and Beja.

Other countries produce durum but as in Turkey do not statistically separate durum from soft wheat production or may in fact count non-durum hard wheats as "durum". These countries include Chili, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Peru, and Syria. Minor quantities of durum also are grown in Austria, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Mexico, and Australia.

Terry W. Taylor, Agronomist (202) 382-8882

Table 9

DURUM WHEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES/REGIONS

	Area (1000 Ha)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Production (1000 Tons)
<i>United States</i>			
1980	1,959	1.51	2,950
1981	2,289	2.18	4,982
1982	1,690	2.35	3,970
1983	1,008	1.97	1,986
1984	1,303	2.16	2,815
1985	1,252	2.45	3,062
1986	1,252	2.13	2,665
1987	1,327	1.90	2,521
1988	1,152	1.06	1,220
1989 OCT	1,486	1.70	2,528
<i>Canada</i>			
1980	1,336	1.52	2,035
1981	1,699	1.75	2,977
1982	1,477	2.11	3,121
1983	1,416	1.85	2,620
1984	1,680	1.26	2,110
1985	1,740	1.13	1,960
1986	1,845	2.11	3,897
1987	2,186	1.84	4,014
1988	2,266	0.87	1,979
1989 OCT	2,611	1.53	3,989
<i>EC-12 Total</i>			
1980	2,152	2.31	4,969
1981	2,164	2.13	4,615
1982	2,230	1.94	4,316
1983	2,309	1.77	4,095
1984	2,373	2.78	6,605
1985	2,423	2.34	5,677
1986	2,628	2.60	6,827
1987	2,813	2.65	7,448
1988	2,677	2.46	6,588
1989 OCT	2,710	2.21	5,998

Table 9 (Cont'd)

	Area (1000 Ha)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Production (1000 Tons)
<i>France</i>			
1980	116	3.68	427
1981	124	3.43	425
1982	116	3.21	372
1983	111	3.67	407
1984	125	4.73	591
1985	166	4.57	759
1986	255	4.16	1,060
1987	311	4.46	1,386
1988	269	4.01	1,080
1989 OCT	297	4.55	1,350
<i>Greece</i>			
1980	230	2.83	650
1981	251	2.61	654
1982	287	2.60	747
1983	302	1.87	566
1984	312	2.92	912
1985	372	1.78	661
1986	372	2.55	950
1987	471	2.46	1,161
1988	495	2.34	1,160
1989 OCT	466	2.50	1,165
<i>Italy</i>			
1980	1,709	2.14	3,651
1981	1,685	2.03	3,417
1982	1,700	1.71	2,915
1983	1,749	1.66	2,901
1984	1,798	2.57	4,618
1985	1,739	2.21	3,851
1986	1,865	2.38	4,431
1987	1,895	2.36	4,476
1988	1,785	2.19	3,917
1989 OCT	1,820	1.68	3,050
<i>Spain</i>			
1980	97	2.48	241
1981	104	1.14	119
1982	126	2.23	281
1983	143	1.43	205
1984	125	3.41	426
1985	120	2.55	306
1986	105	2.40	252
1987	107	2.81	301
1988	110	3.10	341
1989 OCT	108	3.18	343

Table 9 (Cont'd)

	Area (1000 Ha)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Production (1000 Tons)
<i>Algeria</i>			
1980	1,344	0.69	927
1981	1,380	0.59	813
1982	1,117	0.57	633
1983	898	0.55	497
1984	1,226	0.66	804
1985	1,109	0.97	1,072
1986	978	0.81	790
1987	994	0.78	777
1988	962	0.73	700
1989 OCT	920	0.74	680
<i>Morocco</i>			
1980	1,268	1.05	1,331
1981	1,166	0.52	610
1982	1,107	1.27	1,406
1983	1,286	0.96	1,239
1984	1,123	1.04	1,171
1985	1,116	1.08	1,200
1986	1,192	1.66	1,981
1987	1,110	1.01	1,126
1988	1,108	1.60	1,769
1989 OCT	1,170	1.37	1,600
<i>Tunisia</i>			
1980	775	0.96	741
1981	695	1.16	804
1982	627	1.20	753
1983	819	0.62	509
1984	784	0.74	584
1985	857	1.25	1,069
1986	454	0.83	378
1987	820	1.30	1,065
1988	239	0.70	167
1989 OCT	446	0.75	333
<i>Turkey</i>			
1980	2,850	1.68	4,800
1981	1,275	1.55	1,980
1982	1,290	1.60	2,070
1983	1,305	1.53	1,995
1984	1,290	1.55	1,995
1985	1,290	1.48	1,905
1986	1,300	1.54	2,000
1987	1,300	1.54	2,000
1988	1,300	1.77	2,300
1989 OCT	1,300	1.46	1,900

WORLD COCOA PRODUCTION FORECAST UP SLIGHTLY

World 1989/90 cocoa bean production (October-September) is forecast at a record 2.36 million tons, slightly above last year's revised outturn and 8 percent above the 1987/88 harvest. Despite decreased prospects in Africa, world cocoa outturn is expected to continue the expansion begun in the 1979/80-1983/84 5-year base period, with 1989/90 production 44 percent above the average for the base period. The increase is most pronounced in Asia where Indonesia and Malaysia each may harvest 4.5 times the 1979/80-1983/84 average volume.

In Africa, cocoa production is forecast down 6 percent from the 1988/89 record high, but 12 percent above the 1987/88 harvest and 38 percent more than the 1979/80-1983/84 5-year average. In Cote d'Ivoire, the world's largest producer, the forecast of 750,000 tons is down 6 percent or 50,000 tons from the 800,000-ton record of a year ago. The expected reduction is due to irregular rainfall coupled with high temperatures during the growing period and less plantation maintenance. The weather has adversely affected tree flushing, flowering, and podsetting in some regions and has unsettled the crop outlook for 1989/90. Further, spending on pesticides and other inputs is believed to have dropped due to the farmer's lack of cash caused by delayed payments for the 1988/89 crop and by lack of credit offered by the National Agricultural Development Bank. In addition, the recently announced lower support price may force farmers to reduce the number of laborers employed on plantations. In Ghana, the 1989/90 crop is forecast at 275,000 tons, down 10 percent from last year's bumper crop of 305,000 tons. The 1988/89 outturn was the highest since 1976/77 when 324,000 tons were produced. Rains, which normally come in March/April, were late in some areas in 1989 and July/August rains were reportedly insufficient to counteract the damage. Ghana's cocoa production averaged about 425,000 tons in the 1960's, but declined dramatically in subsequent years. The long-term decline was attributed to a deterioration in the transport sector and very low returns for cocoa. This year's crop is still a large one in light of recent years, and

it would appear that Ghana's efforts to boost cocoa production are paying dividends. In Nigeria, the forecast of 140,000 tons is 3 percent less than last year due to bush fires that reduced tree population and total area. The modest reduction also reflects increased pesticide costs that are hampering control of insects and black pod fungus. After a sharp rise in farm-gate prices following the 1986 devaluation of the naira, Nigerian farmers intensified their efforts, and traders stopped marketing cocoa through neighboring Benin. Grower prices shot up to 24,000 naira per ton in early 1989, nearly twice the world price of cocoa, but at the end of the main 1988/89 season prices crashed down to about 8,000 naira or roughly US\$800 per ton. In Cameroon, the forecast for 1989/90 of 120,000 tons is off 3 percent from the previous year due to low producer prices. It is likely that cuts in cocoa prices and increases in input costs will brake efforts to replant and will decrease incentives to provide optimal treatment to cocoa trees. Although recent new plantings will add to productivity for the next few years, the fall in cocoa prices make it doubtful that Cameroon will continue the recent growth trend much longer.

South America's 1989/90 cocoa production is forecast at 510,100 tons, up 5 percent from the small 1988/89 crop and 11 percent more than the 1979/80-1983/84 average. The region has shown a slight downward trend in output since the 608,000-ton total in 1984/85. Virtually all of that decline can be traced to lower production in Brazil and Ecuador. In Brazil, the 1989/90 crop is forecast at 350,000 tons, up 8 percent (25,000 tons) from last season. The 1989/90 main crop and the temporao in the state of Bahia are forecast at 170,000 tons and 145,000 tons, respectively. The balance, 35,000 tons, represents other areas. There has been no recent change in the area planted to cocoa trees. A project in northern Sao Paulo state could marginally increase the country's area and production of cocoa. The project, to encompass 1,300 hectares, includes planting 150,000 cocoa seedlings.

North America, Central America, and the Caribbean's 1989/90 production forecast at 112,200 tons, is 6 percent above a year ago and 21 percent above the 5-year 1979/80-1983/84 average. This region has seen little cocoa expansion except the modest gains made in the Dominican Republic and Mexico.

Production in Asia and Oceania is forecast at 404,000 tons, 17 percent above last year. This region has experienced the greatest cocoa expansion in absolute and percentage terms since last season and, by a large margin, the greatest percentage increase since the base period. In Malaysia, largest producer in this region and now tied with Ghana as the world's third largest, the crop is forecast at a record 275,000 tons, up 20 percent from a year ago. The increase is attributed to much improved weather and an additional 45,000 hectares reaching peak bearing age in 1989/90. The Malaysian Cocoa Board was formed on July 18, 1989, to further strengthen the development of the cocoa industry. After May 1989, farmgate cocoa bean prices had deteriorated to the lowest level since September 1975. While the larger estates are making profits from other

commodities and are able to apply fertilizers and pesticides at recommended levels to cocoa, the smaller holdings are minimizing usage of these inputs. The Government of Malaysia and larger estates still view cocoa as a crop with long-term potential and have plans for further expansion of area to catch the next upswing in price. In addition to the large area of trees reaching optimal bearing age in 1989/90, another 22,000 hectares of cocoa are due to start bearing during the upcoming season. Two new hybrid clones were launched in June 1989 and experimental plots have shown that the hybrids could treble yield to 3,000 tons per hectare for the smallholders. A new, high-density planting system allows for over 3,300 plants per hectare compared with the conventional 1,000 plants per hectare, thus providing a foundation for continued growth in the cocoa sector. In Indonesia, the 1989/90 forecast of 75,000 tons is 25 percent above last year and 67 percent above the 1987/88 season.

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TABLE 10

COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	Average 1980/84	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Costa Rica	4.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2
Cuba	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Dominican Republic	38.0	39.0	45.2	50.0	45.0	50.0
Grenada	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Guatemala	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Haiti	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Honduras	0.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
Jamaica	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.5
Mexico	35.2	39.2	37.9	47.5	42.0	43.0
Nicaragua	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Panama	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Trinidad and Tobago	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other 2/	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	92.8	97.3	102.9	117.2	106.1	112.2
Bolivia	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Brazil	322.0	380.0	365.0	400.0	325.0	350.0
Colombia	37.7	45.6	52.0	53.8	56.0	60.0
Ecuador	75.5	112.0	77.0	76.0	80.0	78.0
Peru	8.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Surinam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Venezuela	13.7	11.2	13.9	12.5	10.2	9.5
SOUTH AMERICA	460.7	561.4	520.5	554.9	483.8	510.1
Angola	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cameroon	115.66	119.0	123.0	133.0	124.0	120.0
Comoro Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Congo	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0
Cote d' Ivoire 3/	410.9	555.1	610.7	673.9	800.0	750.0
Equatorial Guinea	8.0	9.0	7.0	8.3	8.0	8.0
Gabon	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
Ghana	223.4	219.0	228.0	187.0	305.0	275.0
Liberia	5.3	4.3	2.3	3.3	4.0	4.0
Madagascar	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.5
Nigeria 4/	160.6	130.0	100.0	145.0	145.0	140.0
Sao Tome and Principe	5.3	3.4	2.2	4.5	4.0	4.0
Sierra Leone	9.6	9.1	8.4	9.0	8.0	9.0
Tanzania	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
Togo 3/	14.6	12.8	15.7	12.0	10.0	12.0
Uganda	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Zaire	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
AFRICA	966.3	1,072.9	1,110.0	1,188.1	1,420.4	1,334.4
Fiji	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
India	3.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Indonesia	16.7	34.3	39.0	45.0	60.0	75.0
Malaysia	60.7	130.0	167.0	227.0	230.0	275.0
Papua New Guinea	28.5	32.7	34.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Philippines	4.8	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0
Solomon Islands	0.7	1.3	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.7
Sri Lanka	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Vanuatu/New Hebrides	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0
Western Samoa	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
ASIA AND OCEANIA	118.5	214.6	258.1	325.7	343.9	404.0
WORLD	1,638.3	1,946.3	1,991.5	2,185.9	2,354.2	2,360.7

1/ Estimates refer to an October-September crop year. 2/ Includes Dominica, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. 3/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana.
4/ Includes cocoa marketed through Benin.

WORLD DECIDUOUS FRUIT PRODUCTION

World commercial production of deciduous fruit and table grapes for the 1988/89 season is currently estimated at 40,681,800 tons, 4 percent above the 1987/88 volume. Given generally favorable growing conditions, the apple, pear, apricot, peach, and nectarine crops fared well, particularly in Europe, recording gains of 3-14 percent on the season. This more than offset reductions in cherry and table grape output.

The 1989/90 production and marketing year for Northern Hemisphere apples and pears began July 1 with preliminary estimates of 18,152,400 tons of apples and 4,338,200 tons of pears. While current forecasts point to a slight increase in apple production in North America, pear production is expected to decline for the second consecutive year. Inclement weather throughout Europe dampened prospects for both apples and pears. Total European apple output for 1989/90 is projected at 11,719,800 tons, down from 13,216,900 tons a year ago. An 8-percent reduction is expected in the European pear crop.

World commercial production of stone fruits during 1989 is expected to total 8,687,600 tons, up from 8,511,200 tons a year ago. Despite weather damage to the apricot crops in Argentina, Greece, Italy, and Spain, production is forecast at a record 1,169,300 tons,

marginally above the volume harvested last season. The 1989 peach and nectarine pack is forecast to increase, based on strong crops projected in Italy, Spain, and France. World cherry production is expected to decline for the second consecutive year. Total output is currently forecast at 1,233,100 tons, down 2 percent from last season, but 11 percent below the volume harvested in 1987. World cherry producing countries, including the United States, were plagued by a variety of weather and disease problems. Some, like the United States, are still expected to harvest a larger crop than last year. However, most producers witnessed a decline in both the quantity and quality of their 1989 crop. In West Germany, uprootings have lowered overall production potential.

Although a preliminary 1989 forecast is not yet available for the United States, world production prospects for table grapes appear extremely favorable. With the exception of Greece and the United States, table grape crops in all Northern Hemisphere countries are expected to exceed the volume harvested last season. The record crops forecast for all producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere can only heighten the potential of the 1989 world crop.

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TABLE 11

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION (1,000 Metric Tons)

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90 1/
Apples	18,152.2	19,500.8	18,152.4
Pears	4,590.4	4,707.9	4,338.2
Apricots	921.4	1,049.3	1,059.0
Cherries	1,377.9	1,246.8	1,216.1
Peaches/nectarines	5,219.6	5,415.8	5,630.1
Table grapes	4,022.4	3,829.9	N/A
TOTAL	34,283.9	35,750.5	N/A

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Apple and pear data are on a July/June production and marketing year. All other fruit data are on a calendar year basis (1987, 1988, and 1989).

Table 12

WORLD COMMERCIAL APPLE PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1987/88</u>	<u>1988/89</u>	<u>1989/90 1/</u>
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA:			
Canada	505.9	451.7	450.0
Mexico	615.4	624.3	525.4
United States	4,875.5	4,153.8	4,366.5
Total	5,996.8	5,229.8	5,341.9
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	236.3	271.6	279.1
Denmark	46.5	90.2	85.0
France	1,985.4	1,925.6	1,900.3
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1,077.4	2,467.0	1,740.0
Greece	288.2	286.2	259.7
Italy	2,273.0	2,442.5	2,080.0
Netherlands	340.0	363.0	393.0
Spain	971.4	821.2	740.0
United Kingdom	263.7	234.4	286.1
Total	7,481.9	8,901.7	7,763.2
OTHER EUROPE:			
Austria	205.9	295.7	250.9
Hungary	1,064.4	1,130.8	1,050.0
Norway	46.4	45.2	45.2
Sweden	70.6	90.0	99.0
Switzerland	169.0	435.5	211.5
Turkey	1,680.0	1,800.0	1,700.0
Yugoslavia	423.0	518.0	600.0
Total	3,659.3	4,315.2	3,956.6
Total Europe	11,141.2	13,216.9	11,719.8
ASIA:			
Japan	997.9	1,042.0	1,075.0
Taiwan	16.3	12.1	15.7
Total	1,014.2	1,054.1	1,090.7
Total Northern Hemisphere	18,152.2	19,500.8	18,152.4
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Argentina	940.0	964.2	N/A
Australia	324.0	344.0	N/A
Chile	630.0	650.0	N/A
New Zealand	382.8	352.0	N/A
South Africa	525.5	490.0	N/A
Total Southern Hemisphere	2,802.3	2,800.2	N/A
WORLD PRODUCTION	20,954.5	22,301.0	N/A

1/ Preliminary

2/ N/A = not available until January 1990

Table 13

WORLD COMMERCIAL PEAR PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1987/88</u>	<u>1988/89</u>	<u>1989/90 1/</u>
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA:			
Canada	27.6	25.0	23.6
Mexico	54.8	50.1	44.9
United States	853.0	781.1	763.9
Total	935.4	856.2	832.4
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	91.5	84.0	74.2
Denmark	3.9	6.0	6.0
France	439.8	343.7	331.2
Germany, Fed. Rep.	294.1	498.2	322.0
Greece	94.1	110.0	92.7
Italy	900.6	986.5	855.5
Netherlands	140.0	84.0	94.0
Spain	518.8	458.9	539.0
United Kingdom	63.4	31.7	29.3
Total	2,546.2	2,603.0	2,343.9
OTHER EUROPE:			
Austria	35.9	53.8	46.1
Norway	4.9	7.5	2.1
Sweden	9.4	11.3	10.8
Switzerland	65.5	169.0	80.9
Turkey	370.0	380.0	370.0
Yugoslavia	146.6	173.0	180.0
Total	632.3	794.6	689.9
Total Europe	3,178.5	3,397.6	3,033.8
ASIA:			
Japan	476.5	454.1	472.0
Total Northern Hemisphere	4,590.4	4,707.9	4,338.2
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Argentina	211.2	227.2	N/A
Australia	150.0	128.0	N/A
Chile	80.0	110.0	N/A
New Zealand	15.5	15.8	N/A
South Africa	197.9	195.0	N/A
Total Southern Hemisphere	654.6	676.0	N/A
WORLD PRODUCTION	5,245.0	5,383.9	N/A

1/ Preliminary

2/ N/A = not available until January 1990

Table 14

WORLD COMMERCIAL APRICOT PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
France	96.8	94.6	134.8	
Greece	109.8	153.9	85.0	
Italy	198.7	195.8	186.6	
Spain	140.5	164.2	161.0	
Turkey	250.0	320.0	350.0	
United States	104.3	92.8	106.6	
Yugoslavia	21.3	28.0	35.0	
Total	921.4	1,049.3	1,059.0	
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina	12.4	23.0	16.5	
Australia	29.5	29.5	28.7	
Chile	11.8	12.5	16.0	
New Zealand	8.7	8.5	9.0	
South Africa	41.9	44.2	40.1	
Total	104.3	117.7	110.3	
WORLD PRODUCTION	1,025.7	1,167.0	1,169.3	
1/ Preliminary				

Table 15

WORLD COMMERCIAL CHERRY PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Canada	15.4	13.2	14.3	
France	101.2	72.8	100.1	
Germany, Fed. Rep.	250.9	232.8	205.9	
Greece	34.5	37.5	30.7	
Italy	158.4	144.0	135.0	
Japan	18.8	18.4	14.5	
Spain	65.4	42.0	60.0	
Turkey	195.0	210.0	180.0	
United States	357.5	276.1	285.6	
Yugoslavia	180.8	200.0	190.0	
Total	1,377.9	1,246.8	1,216.1	
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Australia	6.1	7.1	6.5	
Chile	6.3	8.6	10.5	
Total	12.4	15.7	17.0	
WORLD PRODUCTION	1,390.3	1,262.5	1,233.1	
1/ Preliminary				

Table 16

WORLD COMMERCIAL PEACH & NECTARINE PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	1/
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>				
Canada	44.9	45.6	47.0	
France	487.9	460.0	552.1	
Greece	543.8	590.1	580.0	
Italy	1,542.0	1,476.1	1,650.0	
Japan	212.3	202.9	204.7	
Mexico	230.0	264.5	265.0	
Spain	588.1	654.9	797.0	
Turkey	235.0	280.0	250.0	
United States	1,257.7	1,369.7	1,204.3	
Yugoslavia	77.9	72.0	80.0	
Total	5,219.6	5,415.8	5,630.1	
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>				
Argentina	181.1	260.0	250.0	
Australia	73.0	75.0	65.0	
Chile	147.0	151.4	160.0	
New Zealand	28.0	28.5	32.2	
South Africa	148.9	151.0	147.9	
Total	578.0	665.9	655.1	
<u>WORLD PRODUCTION</u>	5,797.6	6,081.7	6,285.2	
1/ Preliminary				

Table 17

WORLD COMMERCIAL TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	1/
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>				
France	122.4	130.0	131.0	
Greece	296.6	318.6	310.0	
Italy	1,619.5	1,427.4	1,475.0	
Japan	307.7	295.7	297.0	
Mexico	324.2	335.6	345.0	
Spain	503.7	426.9	485.0	
United States	649.8	722.4	N/A	
Yugoslavia	198.5	173.3	187.5	
Total	4,022.4	3,829.9	N/A	
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>				
Argentina	110.0	120.0	140.0	
Chile	370.0	440.0	495.0	
South Africa	95.6	95.8	98.0	
Total	575.6	655.8	733.0	
<u>WORLD PRODUCTION</u>	4,598.0	4,485.7	N/A	
1/ Preliminary				

2/ N/A = not available until January 1990

HONEY PRODUCTION HIGHER IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Honey production for 1989 in selected major producing countries is forecast at 696,530 tons, up 1 percent from the revised 1988 harvest of 687,255 tons. These countries produce approximately two-thirds of the world's total, according to Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations statistics.

Canadian production for 1989, forecast at 31,500 tons, is down 14 percent from last year reflecting poorer climatic and field crop conditions. In the three Prairie Provinces, which account for about 60 percent of Canadian honey production, hive yields are expected to be down sharply from the 1988 level despite a hot, sunny, and dry summer that is normally conducive to high yields. Reasons for the decline center on reduced plantings of optimum bee forage such as canola. In addition, low soil moisture levels caused plant stress during the important bloom period and reduced nectar yields. Most prairie producers reported a generally lower rate of bee activity in 1989 compared to last year. Mexico's honey outturn for 1989 is forecast at 52,530 tons, 14 percent more than the previous year, because of favorable weather in the main producing states. Normal rains in the the main producing state of Yucatan provided abundant wild flowering before and during the peak of honey flow. Citrus fruit is the predominant flowering source in Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and Vera Cruz, while there are many flower varieties in the Central and southern states. Resources to control Africanized bees have now focused around Tamaulipas and Veracruz. Honey output is expected to decline in the foreseeable future because many part-time producers use poor management practices, lack economic resources, and cannot control the progressive Africanization of their hives. U.S. 1989 honey output is expected to total 80,000 tons, down 17 percent from last year. The lack of available flora in the key producing state of North Dakota was the principal reason for the decline.

Argentina's 1989 honey output (October 1988 through March 1989 season) is forecast at 38,000 tons, a decline of 8,000 tons or 17 percent from last year's revised estimate.

Lack of rain in May-October 1988 in all honey areas, plus hot, dry weather in January and February 1989 in the main producing province of Buenos Aires were the reasons cited for the expected reduction. In an effort to expand the honey production season, some producers move their hives during the fall to northern Entre Rios province where early citrus blossoming begins, then move the hives back to Buenos Aires in September or October. Brazil's 1989 honey production is forecast at 38,000 tons, possibly a new record, although the forecast is only 2,000 tons higher than the previous year. Most of the increase is attributed to favorable weather allowing excellent flowering and good yields coupled with an increase in the number of producers. However, expansion in this commodity is primarily driven by a need for additional sources of income in the rural economy. This sector is part of the so-called "informal economy," which has expanded dramatically in the past 4 years in Brazil. In 1989, it is estimated there will be 90,000 honey producers compared with less than 50,000 five years ago.

In the Soviet Union, the world's largest honey producer, honey production for 1989 is forecast at 225,000 tons, up 5,000 tons from the 1988 crop. The favorable forecast is a reflection of an increase in the number of colonies in the private sector and improvements in management. Honey produced in the private sector accounts for 65 percent of total production. The industry continues to suffer from a lack of building materials for apiaries, equipment for transporting hives, and queen and worker bees. China, the second largest producer in the world, is expecting a honey crop of 180,000 tons in 1989, 24,000 tons more than last year's revised estimate, but 24,000 tons below the bumper 1987 crop. In order to meet domestic demand, plans have been made to install 26 large apiaries in 10 provinces. The central government and regional agencies had already invested more than 8.5 million yuan (\$2.3 million) in the project, which is scheduled for completion by 1990. Although Chinese officials expect honey production to increase, most of the increases are expected to occur from expanding the number of colonies as opposed to improving yields.

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Australian honey output for 1989 is forecast at 27,500 tons, the same as the revised 1988 outturn. The current season, like last year, has begun wet. Therefore, production is unlikely to increase until 1990, when it is hoped seasonal conditions will return to a more normal pattern. About 80 percent of Australian honey is derived from the nectar of the eucalyptus trees, the remaining from ground

flora such as Patterson's Curse (*Echium plantagineum*), alfalfa, and clovers. In February 1989, the New South Wales (NSW) Government banned honey imports from China, France, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The ban was imposed to protect NSW from the exotic disease, chalk brood.

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HONEY PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY AND REGION	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	36,120	34,041	39,776	36,805	31,500
Mexico	56,000	54,000	47,850	46,140	52,530
United States	68,000	90,898	102,867	95,940	80,000
TOTAL	160,120	178,939	190,493	178,885	164,030
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	45,000	36,000	44,000	46,000	38,000
Brazil	28,000	27,000	30,500	36,000	38,000
TOTAL	73,000	63,000	74,500	82,000	76,000
EUROPE					
West Germany	11,000	16,000	16,000	18,000	18,000
USSR	204,000	210,000	219,245	220,000	225,000
TOTAL	215,000	226,000	235,245	238,000	243,000
ASIA					
CHINA	150,000	160,000	204,000	156,000	180,000
Japan	7,225	5,553	6,023	4,870	6,000
TOTAL	157,225	165,553	210,023	160,870	186,000
OCEANIA					
Australia	26,871	25,077	28,000	27,500	27,500
WORLD	632,216	658,569	738,261	687,255	696,530